RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; ... WE FALL.

Vol. XIII. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1833. No. 659.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEART[illegible],
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.
must be post-paid

All letters upon business relative to the pape must be post paid.

Selling off at New-York COST.

THE active partner (J. Cameron,) of the firm of John Cameron & Co. being desirous to remove permanently from Hillsborough, the subscribers have determined to close their mercantile business, by *selling* their stock of goods *positively* at NEW-YORK COST, for CASH. Their assortment comprises almost every article in the way of

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

and are almost entirely new, having been principally purchased this last fall. Having concluded to sell off without any reserve, those who wish to procure first rate BARGAINS will find it to their advantage to purchase at once, as they are determined to complete their sales by the last of March. All who consult their interest will find us ready to wait upon them, at our store opposite Mrs. Palmer's hotel, where we will give them cheaper bargains than they can obtain elsewhere in this section of the country.

J. Cameron & Co.

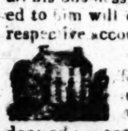
*** To country merchants who wish to purchase largely, we will extend a short credit, and sell them goods at New York cost.

January 25. 57—

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber expects to discontinue his Watch and Jewellery shop in Hillsborough, in the course of a month from this time, and desires all persons who have left watches to repair, or any other work to be done, to apply for the same without delay

As he has it in contemplation to remove from North Carolina, he is desirous to close all his business, and hopes all who are indebted to him will call forthwith and close their respective accounts



THE subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE and LOT in the town of Hillsborough. A particular description of it is deemed unnecessary, as any one who might want to purchase would doubtless view the premises. It is well improved, and is one of the most pleasant lots in Town

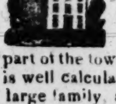
Also, the Plantation whereon Mrs. Sarah Clancy now resides, containing 224 acres, and having on it pretty good buildings and twelve acres of good meadow land in a good state of cultivation. This place is about three and a half miles north-east of Hillsborough.

Also about 200 acres of Land, lying two miles north of Hillsborough, valuable principally on account of the wood and and timber. He will also have other property to sell—Furniture, Farming Tools, and some live Stock—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

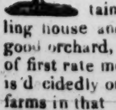
Wm. Huntington.

December 20. 53--

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.



THE subscriber designing to remove to the west in the fall, offers for sale his HOUSE AND LOT, situate in the east part of the town of Hillsborough. The house is well calculated for the accommodation of a large family, and would suit very well for a private boarding house. There is one and three fourths of an acre in the lot and it is under good repair. On the lot is a superior well of water, and all necessary out houses. The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. Those who wish to buy would do well to make application, as he is determined to sell.



HE will also sell his tract of Land, lying on the Oxford road, four miles from Hillsborough, containing 145 acres; has on it a dwelling house and all necessary out houses, a good orchard, and between five and six acres of first rate meadow, now in cultivation. This is decidedly one of the most productive little farms in that section of the county. Those wishing to purchase can view the premises.

John Allen.

January 4th 1833. 54—

NEW GOODS.

CAIN & KIRKLAND are now receiving, from New-York and Philadelphia, their Fall supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

Hardware, Cutlery; Groceries &c.

which they will dispose of at *very low prices* for cash. Determined to deal on liberal terms they invite their friends, and the public generally, to call and examine their articles.

November 20th. 49—

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

GARDEN SEEDS.

just received and for sale by

Thomas Clancy.

January 30. 58—

FURNITURE.

I HAVE a quantity of Bureaus, Secretaries, Tables, portable Desks, Candlestands, Washstands, &c which are new and just from the shop, of good materials and workmanship, which I am disposed to sell on advantageous terms to the purchaser, as they are articles out of my line of business. The furniture may be seen at Faddis's old tavern house, on application to Erasmus Moore, at the store of William F. Strudwick & Co.

J. P. Sneed.

January 12 55tf—

EARTHENWARE CHINA, AND GLASS.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO. *Importers*, 88 *Water Street, New York*—are receiving their Spring Importations in the above line; comprising a great variety of the newest patterns—which are offered to Southern Merchants at the most reduced prices possible for the article to be sold at.

In addition to the above, they have a large and complete assortment of Gilt and Plain LOOKING-GLASSES constantly on hand at low rates.

Hoping a continuation of the liberal support hitherto received from our southern friends, we have made every exertion to lay in a Stock of the most desirable Goods for that market—and it shall be our constant endeavor to promote the interest of all those who may favor us with their orders.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
Importers--88 Water St. New York

New York, January 18 58 -

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Friday the 15th of February next, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, eight miles east from Hillsborough, one Wagon, two Horses, several Sheep and Hogs, and eight or ten Cows, one Still and a Clock together with several other articles. A credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Williamson Burton.

January 19 57—3w

WILMINGTON (N. C.) RACES.

THE races over this Course will commence on the 20th March next, and continue three days.

First Day—Colts, race for 3 years old; mile heats free only for colts owned *bona fide* by members of the Club, and entered by them. Entrance $20. Purse to consist of all the entrances of the meeting, with $50 added by the Club.

Second Day—2 mile heats; purse $150; entrance $1[illegible] free for any thing.

Third Day—3 mile heats; purse $300. entrance $[illegible]0, free for any thing; money hung up.

John A. Taylor, *Sec'ry.*

January 2. 55—[illegible]M.

NEW AND CHEAP STORE.

THE subscribers are receiving and have commenced opening a splendid assortment of

FASHIONABLE

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE &c.

in the House formerly occupied by David & William Kyle, consisting of every variety of Fancy and Staple Goods, selected in New York within the last month with great care, expressly for this market, and will constantly be receiving additional supplies from New York; all of which they will sell low for cash

Latimer & Barker.

October 9. 43—

FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the County Court of Orange, at November term last, I shall, on Saturday the 16th day of March next, expose to public sale, for ready money, at the Court-House in Hillsborough, a Negro calling himself LATHAN, who was taken up as a runaway and committed to the jail of this county on the 15th day of December, 1831; unless the owner of said slave shall, before that time, come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

James C. Turrentine, *Sheriff.*

December 15th. 53—3m

State of North-Carolina, *Orange County.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1832.

Hosea Gregory to the use of Wm. McKissack vs Jacob Couch.	Original attachment levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court now here, that Jacob Couch, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that unless the said Jacob Couch appear at the court to be held for said county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough on the 4th Monday in February next, replevy the property levied on or plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered by default final against him. Test

J. Taylor, c. c.

January 16. 56—6w

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS

THE subscriber having just received the latest New York and London Reports of Fashions, would inform the public that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in a neat and fashionable style. Thankful for past favors he respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage.

☞ *To Tailors of this and the adjoining Counties* ☜

Having received an agency from James G. Wilson, formerly Wilson & Saguez, of the city of New York, he would inform those of the trade who are desirous of availing themselves of this approved System of Cutting, that on application to the subscriber, they can be furnished with squares slips, &c together with the latest Reports of Fashions; with all which he will be regularly supplied. Subscriptions will also be received by him for the Reports of Fashions.

John Cooley.

January 3. 54—

THRESHING MACHINE FANS, MILLS, and PLOUGHS.

THE subscribers offer to the public a newly invented THRESHING MACHINE, constructed on the spike or rubbing principle. Those who wish to save labor and expedite the business of threshing, will find this one of the most useful machines ever offered to them. With two horses this machine acquires the velocity of 650 to 700 revolutions in a minute, at which speed it is warranted to thresh perfectly clean from 125 to 150 bushels per day.

They can also supply, upon short notice, FAN MILLS, upon Sinclair & Moore's plan, of Baltimore; and also Sinclair & Moore's highly improved Bar Shear PLOUGHS, made of the best materials, and warranted to perform well.

Orders addressed to the subscribers at Milton will be punctually attended to.

Harrington & Farley.

N. B. A supply of FAN MILLS and PLOUGHS will be constantly kept at Hillsborough, by SAMUEL CHILD, *Agent.*

June 19. 27—

UNION OF THE

Evening Post and Bulletin.

ON the first Saturday in January 1833, the Bulletin will be united with Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post. The publisher of the Bulletin has felt for a considerable time past, the duties and labors of its publication a burden from which he was anxious to be relieved, as well from ill health as other causes; and determined to close his duties as a publisher, he has succeeded in making an arrangement with Mr. Atkinson of the Saturday Evening Post, which he fully believes will be agreeable to all parties. The patrons of the Bulletin will be greatly the gainers by this transaction. The Saturday Evening Post has maintained for eleven years an enviable reputation among periodicals. The untiring industry of its Editor, by which he has weekly crowded his ample columns with the most interesting "tidings of the times," has been amply proved, and his successful exertions have been repaid by a constant accession of subscribers now exceeding FOURTEEN THOUSAND.

The Post is already of larger dimensions than the Bulletin, and it will be still further greatly increased in size at the time of the union of the two papers. Renewed exertions will be made to improve the character of the Saturday Evening Post and Bulletin, in order that it may *obtain* and *keep* the first stand among American periodicals, for *quantity* and *quality* of matter, neatness and tasteful arrangement—beauty of printing, and superior quality of paper.

Notwithstanding the great number of copies to be published weekly, which after the union will exceed 20,000, the facilities of printing, on *two superior power presses*, will enable the proprietor to present to his readers the very latest intelligence, and his *mammoth* sheet will afford ample space for the important state papers that are weekly divulged in consequence of the critical state of affairs at home and abroad, without curtailing the amusing miscellany prepared for the sentimental and the lovers of wit and amusement—the agriculturalist and the man of science—the politician or the fireside circle—and affording *advertisers* a medium of communicating their wishes to the public unrivalled by any other similar vehicle in the United States—having by far the greatest circulation of any newspaper through all the states and territories, but more particularly through the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware.

As but few papers after the union will be printed over the actual number required for subscribers, it will be advisable for those who wish to commence with the *new and improved series*, to forward their names early, *accompanied by the cash*, for a year's subscription, free of postage—as the publisher is determined to make his paper more intrinsically valuable than any other, to receive *only good and punctual subscribers*. He is determined to exact a strict compliance with his terms, and those who are not able or willing to comply with them may seek elsewhere for amusement and instruction

The nominal price of the Post and Bulletin will be the same as for many years past. *From all who pay in advance, two dollars will be thankfully received*, but if not paid *within* six months from the annual commencement, $2,50 will be *required*—if not paid during the year, *three dollars* will be *insisted* on, and *compulsory* measures adopted towards delinquents—$1 25 will be received for six months subscription in advance.

The present Editor of the Bulletin will continue to give his services to the united paper.

Subscribers to the Bulletin, who do not wish to receive the united paper, will please give early information. If this notice is delayed, it will be understood that they wish to be considered subscribers for at least one year.

Philadelphia, December 24. 55—

NULLIFICATION.

The following is an extract from the conclusion of a speech delivered in Congress last year by Mr. Webster, in reply to Mr. Hayne on Mr. Foot's resolutions.

"And, now Mr. President, let me run the honorable gentleman's doctrine a little into its practical application. Let us look at his probable *modus operandi*. If a thing can be done, an ingenious man can tell how it is to be done. Now I wish to be informed how this state interference is to be put in practice, without violence, blood-shed and rebellion. We will take the existing cause of the tariff law. South Carolina is said to have made up her opinion upon it. If we do not repeal it, (as we probably shall not,) she will then apply to it the remedy of her doctrine. She will, we must suppose, pass a law of her legislature, declaring the several acts of congress, usually called the tariff laws, null and void, so far as they respect South Carolina, or the citizens thereof. So far, all is a paper transaction, and easy enough. But the collector at Charleston, is collecting the duties imposed by these tariff laws—he therefore must be stopped. The collector will seize the goods if the tariff duties are not paid. The state authorities will undertake their rescue: the marshal with his posse will come to the collector's aid, and here the contest begins. The militia of the state will be called out to sustain the nullifying acts. They will march, sir, under a very gallant leader, for I believe the honorable member himself commands the militia of that part of the state. He will raise the nullifying act on its standard, and spread it out as a banner!—It will have a preamble bearing, that the tariff laws are palpable, deliberate, and dangerous violations of the constitution! He will proceed, with this banner flying, to the custom house in Charleston.

> "All the while,
> Sonorous metal blowing martial sound."

Arrived at the custom house, he will tell the collector that he must collect no more duties under any of the tariff laws. This, he will be somewhat puzzeled to say, by the way, with a grave countenance, considering what hand South Carolina herself had in that of 1816. But, sir, the collector would probably not desist, at his bidding. He would show the law of congress, the treasury instructions, and his own oath of office. He would say he should perform his duty, come what might. Here would ensue a pause; for they say a certain stillness precedes the tempest. The trumpeter would hold his breath awhile, and before this military array should fall on the custom house, collector, clerks, and all, it is very probable some of those compassing it, would request of their gallant commander in chief to be informed a little upon the point of law, for they have, doubtless, a just respect of his opinion as a lawyer, as well as for his bravery as a soldier.

They know he has read Blackstone and the Constitution, as well as Turenna and Vauban. They would ask him, therefore, something concerning their rights in this matter. They would inquire whether it was not somewhat dangerous to resist a law of the U. States. What would be the nature of the offence, they would wish to learn, if they by military force and array, resisted the execution in Carolina of the law of the United States, it should turn out, after all the law was constitutional.

He would answer, of course, treason. No lawyer could give any other answer. John Fries he would tell them, had learned that some years ago. How then, they would ask, do you propose to defend us? We are not afraid of bullets, but treason has a way of taking people off, that we do not much relish—how then do you propose to defend us?—"Look at that floating banner," he would reply; "see there the nullifying law!"

Is it your opinion, gallant commander, they would then say, that if we should be indicted for treason, that same floating banner of your's would make a good plea in bar? "South Carolina is a sovereign state" he would reply—that is true, but would the judge admit our plea? "These tariff laws," he would repeat, "are unconstitutional, palpably, deliberately, dangerously." That all may be so, but if the tribunal should not happen to be of that opinion shall we swing for it? We are ready to die for our country! but is rather an awkward business, this dieing without touching the ground! After all, this is a sort of *hemp* tax, worse than any part of the tariff.

Consolidation is another bugbear to frighten the weak. It is a big word, and that is all the meaning commonly attached to it; for in this country to talk of the General Goverment's absorbing and exercising the power of the States, is flying in the face of facts, and the whole history of the United States. Consolidation is no evil for us to fear. Consolidation! Talk of consolidation, when we can scarcely keep the inflammatory mass from blowing up like a volcano! No; *Disunion*, the very antipode of this, is the evil, the only catastrophe, we have to dread. Our whole history proves it. The day is pregnant with demonstration. The centrifugal force predominates in our government—it is the tendency of all free governments. Man is naturally impatient to restraint—the constant impulse of his temper is to throw it off, and in the eager struggle of the moment, regards alike good laws and bad. Consolidation! It is impossible. Human nature is sentinel on the bulwarks of the confederacy, and while she guards its safety on one side, not only points with faithless finger to its weakness on the other, but leads the attack. *Augusta Courier.*

Effects of nullification.—Many citizens of South-Carolina are already on their way to the other states with their families. We invite them to give us a call.—We possess a soil almost inexhaustible; we enjoy the blessings of a beautiful and salubriate climate; we are plentifully supplied with all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life; our produce is abundant and commands a fair price; and we are, at least in this section of country, perfectly free from the danger of nullification and disunion. One of the most distinguished sons of South-Carolina is already located amongst us. This is a good example for others, to whom we are prepared to extend the hand of sympathy, good fellowship and hospitality. *Huntsville (Al.) Adv.*

Shetland Islands.—The inhabitants of these Isles have recently experienced a dreadful calamity. The fishermen, while engaged in their usual occupation at a great distance from land, were suddenly overtaken by a hurricane of unprecedented violence. Some were fortunate enough to gain the shore; others were picked up at sea by passing vessels, and many were doomed to a watery grave. Nineteen boats sunk under the fury of the elements; and of 114 men who composed the crews, and who had left their houses full of hope and joy, only 3 returned to tell the tale of their disaster. So completely has the male population been swept from some of the villages, that the women have been compelled to take the places of their deceased husbands at the oar, in order to earn the means of subsistence for their starving children. These ill-fated mariners have left nearly 80 widows and several hundred children, exposed to all the evils of extreme poverty, aggravated by the rigors of a northern winter. A subscription has been set on foot for the surviving sufferers in London.

Never suffer your courage to be fierce, your resolution obstinate, your wisdom cunning, nor your patience sullen.

From the Yadkin and Catawba Journal.

We earnestly invite the attention of our readers to the following letter, in answer to one received from the secretary of a political committee in Georgia. Gen. Joseph Graham, of Lincoln county, is one of the worthies of our glorious revolution, who, no doubt, "*done* and *suffered* as much as most men, now living, to the south, for the establishment of American [illegible] happy form of government [illegible] now live." It is exceedingly [illegible] source, command the respect and attention of every one who reveres the grey hairs of the patriots who toiled and shed their blood for the privileges which the people of the United States enjoy.

Lincoln Co. N. C. Nov. 15, 1832.

GENTLEMEN: I acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 9th of August, containing the proceedings of a meeting assembled in your state, in the town of Athens, and certain resolutions appointing you a corresponding committee. If the subject you propose, had been only of such a complexion as those we have frequently had for the last forty years; a bickering between the ins and outs, for who should rule, I would have remained silent, as in a government like ours we might expect it, and such is often salutary. But when so serious a measure, as resistance to the laws and the government under which we live, and are prospering now as well as heretofore, it ought to alarm every real patriot and true friend to his country.

The views of your committee, I think, are correct, in stating that the citizens of the western part of this state, have a common interest with those in the western part of Georgia and South Carolina; our farmers raise cotton say from one to one hundred bales annually, and market it at Charleston, Columbia, Camden and Fayetteville; we purchase Kentucky and Tennessee hogs, mules and horses sometimes a slave or two, and pay off former notes and accounts: with the balance of the proceeds of our cotton we purchase goods, in the first place indispensables, such as salt, sugar, tea, &c. then according to the fancy or ability of the purchaser and his family, the rest in finery or stylish articles. Although there is much identity in the mode and manner in which we live, yet I believe on descending into details, we shall discover that we are not oppressed, and perhaps pay but little more, if any, than what is our just proportion, for the support of government, which every good citizen will admit he ought to pay. In the Athens meeting it is stated that the late tariff law is unconstitutional, oppressive and unjust. Though I am no jurist and have no disposition to meet this question with men of such high legal attainments, still I would beg leave to state some facts, and make from them some practical and common sense inferences. The first tariff law we ever had under our constitution, was approved by President Washington on the 4th day of July, 1789, the preamble of which, among other objects, avows the protection of manufactures, and this act was passed by a Congress, a large part of whom formed the constitution, and when the question was taken on the general principle of protection, it passed unanimously. Afterwards some difference existed in making out the details of the amount on each article. I find that then, as at present, (by way of protection,) cotton imported into the United States, was taxed 3 cents per pound, manufactured tobacco 6 cents, snuff 10 cents and cheese 4 cents per pound; beer, ale and cider, 5 cents per gallon, &c. And under every change of the administration of the government from that time to this, (upwards of 40 years) they have legislated on the same principles, and the constitutionality was never questioned, until within a few years past. Those men, executive and legislative, were all sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and it cannot be that they were so ignorant as not to understand it, nor yet so corrupt as to legislate contrary to the provisions it contained, for many of them were men of superior talents and integrity, and of more political honesty and real patriotism, than can be found in the same number at the present day. Indeed, all the fathers of the political church concurred in this opinion, until the politicians of yesterday are for giving us a new version of the constitution. It may be answered, that although congress did legislate for the protection of manufactures, still the duties were lower than at present—granted, but it it is constitutional to give one cent duty by way of protection, where is its limits? The judgment of those who administer the government, must determine how far it is politic or expedient to extend it.

Another charge made by the Athens meeting is, that the tariff is unequal and therefore unjust. In any system of taxation, perfect equality is not attainable, in some of the states, for state purposes, their taxes are laid on the capital each man possesses. In North Carolina, we have it on lands, slaves, polls, &c. bonds and money are not included. Every state has its own mode; that which approximates nearest equality is best, but you will find none of them are so. The constitution of the United States assumes the ratio of representation as the basis of equality, for direct taxation and that of indirect, may in some measure be ascertained by the same scale.

Agreeably to the last census taken, we have about 12,000,000 federal numbers, and all appear to concur, that about that number of dollars is sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the government—therefore, if I or any other house-keeper, pay no more dollars than we have federal numbers in our family, we come short of our just proportion. I have tried this rule with eight or ten [illegible] planters, as far as I recollect [illegible] purchased of imported articles for [illegible] months past, and calculated the duties imposed on each article, and it lacks considerably of a fair ratio, with each of them. One cause of this may be, that most families manufacture clothing for their negroes; it is spun by their women in wet days and bad weather, when they cannot work out, and it is commonly wove at home. Sheep thrive as well here, as in any other place; each family have wool enough for domestic use, and you will see the slaves in the winter well clad with linsey woolsey, (cotton and wool) an article superior for that purpose to the imported plains and Kendal cottons; indeed many of the whites, for common use, are dressed in the same style. Such cloth, a yard wide, is sold at from 30 to 40 cents per yard. Now these details you may think descending to small things, but small affairs are the foundation of great ones, and I fear the want of attention to them, is the cause at the present time of the excitement that threatens our peace. I cannot discover that it makes any difference with us, or others, whether the duties required to defray the common expenses, are levied on one article, or twenty, or on every thing supported, provided there is an equality of consumption in proportion to the ability of each to pay it; but to the authorities with which the constitution has vested that power, I cheerfully submit in the confidence that they will exercise it judiciously. In the act passed by the last Congress, I find woollens taxed rather higher than any other article, and it is contended that this is levying a tax on the south for the benefit of the north. Now is there a state in the north, where there is more than one in every two hundred souls engaged in the manufacture of woollens? And does not their climate require them to wear more woollens than ours? If the duties therefore enhance the price of woollens, have they not to pay the same as we, deducting the transportation and mercantile profit? Is it not probable that they pay more than their proportion on this article? and yet we do not hear the other one hundred and ninety-nine complaining of oppression. As to the growth of wool itself, any where above the sandhills, we can raise it cheaper than they can in the north. The subsistence of sheep here will not cost half as much as in New Hampshire, agreeable to the evidence taken by the committee on manufactures some years past. A duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem is imposed on manufactures of cotton; no purchaser pays this on any of the common kinds used; it is only on the finer sort, wanted by a few, that this tax operates. The fact is, that the supply of the domestic manufacture, is pursued to an extent which far exceeds the demand for home use, and a surplus is exported to South America, where they compete with the British in that market; the natural consequence is, that domestic competition brings down the prices to the lowest cost of production. It is not only so with the manufactures of cotton, but of every other article. We make a supply beyond the demand for home consumption. In one principle, all parties agree, that that it is to the interest of the community, to purchase every thing they want at the cheapest rate; but they are not agreed how this is attainable. But practically, I think it is plain that when the home manufacture is added to the foreign importation, the market is then supplied to repletion, and beyond the demand.

I find, all that might be advanced in detail on this subject, far exceeds the bounds of a letter; it would take volumes. But why undertake to chop logic or reason on abstract theory? Practically—who is oppressed by the tariff, when every thing is much cheaper than they were when the tariff was lower than at present? It is not the costs of production that is the measure of value to the manufacturer, nor yet the price paid by the merchant. They both have to take for it what they can get in the market. If it stays on their hands and cannot be sold at cost, it is so much dead or unproductive capital to them; hence it is their interest to dispose of it at some price. This often occurs when there is an abundant supply in the market beyond the demand, as at present of most articles. Competition for supply, and that from various places, is the soul of business, and the more of it the better for the purchasers, and domestic competition more so than any other, because it has a tendency to produce uniformity of prices, and is often effected by exchanges of the farmers' surpluses of one kind of property for another, and is not subject to the disturbing causes of foreign policy or foreign laws, or the contingencies of long voyages and insurances at a high premium.

The farmer does not always purchase his necessaries where he can buy the cheapest, but finds it most for his interest where he can pay the easiest. On examining the subject in all its bearings, it is believed the excitement produced by the tariff to the south, is fanciful, and not warranted by the occasion; and that at no time since the federal government commenced, could citizens who are clear of debt, and practice a moderate degree of industry and economy, not engaging in speculation or living in extravagance beyond their means to support it, live more comfortable, enjoy many of the necessaries and even luxuries of life, at a moderate a rate as they can do at present.

But if the tariff is as oppressive as it is represented to be, is resistance to it, or nullification, the proper and constitutional mode of redress? The constitution says, the President shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. And an act of Congress approved by Gen. Washington on the 28th of February, 1795, defines his duty in such cases, and another act to the same purpose approved by Mr. Jefferson on the 3d of March 1807. Would it not have been prudent to have repealed or nullified those two acts of Congress first? That the President will feel himself bound to discharge the duties enjoined on him by these acts of Congress, is not to be doubted, let consequences be what they may. As you solicit information on the subject, as far as I can learn, none of the citizens of this state, or any where north of the 35th degree of latitude, will co operate, aid or abet, in resistance to the tariff, or any other laws passed by Congress.

Feeling conscious, that in proportion to my capacity, I have done and suffered as much as most men, now living, to the South, for the establishment of American Independence, and the happy form of government under which we live; and having realized for half a century, all the blessings and protection from it that I anticipated in the dark period of 1779, 80 and 81; and having from that time witnessed the rapid progression in wealth, numbers, civilization, and general happiness of my country; and ardently wishing that it might so continue to the end of time; you may judge what must be my sensations to see any attempt to blight all these fair prospects, by one part of our country pursuing a course that may lead to civil war, or a separation of the states, without any adequate cause. I have always considered the whole United States as one and indivisible, and the general government, under constitutional limits, exercising a paternal jurisdiction over the interests of the states, like an indulgent parent with his children, affording them assistance or protection, when needed, that such assistance and protection from time to time has been afforded to the state of Georgia, more than most of the other states, I think will be acknowledged.

It would have been courteous to myself and other fellow soldiers, that you would have delayed a few years until we should have joined the ranks of our former commanders, WASHINGTON, LINCOLN and GREENE and not have the mortification to witness that all our toils, dangers and privations were for nought, that the government we assisted to establish, which appeared calculated to promote the happiness of the human race, beyond any that preceded it, to see it tumble into ruins, must be appalling to every patriot that has a practical knowledge of what the establishment of it cost.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your most obedient,

JOS. GRAHAM.

Samuel Rockwell, esq. Secretary of the Athens Committee at Milledgeville, Georgia.

DELAWARE.

The following is an extract from the inaugural address of Gov. Bennett to the Legislature of Delaware, on the 15th ult:

But even now there is a cloud fast gathering in our horizon—rebellion, in its deadliest form, threatens to blur this fair face of universal happiness. Hitherto, our destiny has seemed the peculiar care of Heaven; united we have pursued an onward course. But there has arisen a heresy whose avowed object is to break asunder the link which binds us to a common interest—to avoid that sacred compact, which, in times of doubt and danger, we, the people of this state, were the first to ratify.

As the chief magistrate of this state, I would raise my voice, however feeble, to speak my abhorrence of the disastrous doctrines advanced by a majority of the people of South Carolina, in that ordinance which has already been laid before you. And I trust that I declare the principles of every individual among us, when I proclaim that this state, at least, is ready to *stake her all* for the salvation of our common country.

Secession and *nullification* are no where nominated in our common charter, or in that of any member of the confederation.

The assumed right of a state to withdraw from the Union, or to oppose the execution of laws intended for the public good, is repugnant to all our confederate acts, denied by every word of the constitution, irreconcible with every expression of public sentiment. Even before our independence, it was in an *united* form that we addressed our remonstrances to the throne of Great Britain;—it was as the representatives of *united* colonies that our delegates assembled to devise means of redress;—it was as *one union* that we proclaimed ourselves disenthralled;—it was in *union* that we wrested our liberties from the grasp of oppression;—it was in *union* that we were received to an equal station among the nations of the earth. Had not *union* been concomitant with independence, a part of our freedom would have remained unachieved.

To ourselves this is a question of vital importance; the triumph of such a doctrine would be our death blow. The separate existence of this state is so intertwoven in our present connexion with the others, that if the one be broken the integrity of the other cannot be preserved. The *union* is our whole strength, our sole support. Break this bond, and we are cast to the fury of the tempest. Unhouse us of this, our established constitution, and what place can we hope to fill in any new temple? Could we again expect a future concession of equal representation in another state? Can we forget the reluctance with which it was granted?

Out of the Union we have naught to hope, every thing to fear; it is our country, our home; deprived of which we have nothing, save the narrow spot upon which we breathe, nay, even this may be denied.—Should our confederation be resolved into its primitive elements, it may not be, that as separate states, we will be enabled to avoid those dissensions, which propinquity of territory has always given birth to: left then single handed, to ward off the many blows which may be aimed against us, we should soon be forced to merge our individual existence in the superiority of a more powerful neighbour.

When more than fifty years ago, I stood upon the battle field of Camden, I little thought ever to behold that chivalric soul of honour, then a legitimate boast, changed into self destroying madness; little did I anticipate that I should live to see the children of those whose hands were then red with the blood of a common enemy, direct a parricidal stab against our common constitution.

It would be a sad task for posterity to record, that no sooner had the "last of the signers" departed from among us, than the arm of treason was stretched forth against that instrument, in which they pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," to make us what we are.

NEW-JERSEY.

Governor Southard has sent to the legislature of New Jersey a message concerning nullification. It is a masterly examination and exposition of the laws of the Union; and we regret that at the present moment we cannot copy the whole message for the instruction of our readers. The remarks on the tariff, and the propriety of continuing a portion of its provisions, are worthy particular attention.

We copy the following from the part of the message that treats so ably of secession and nullification:—

"There is as little sanction for secession as for nullification, under our institutions. Indeed, when followed to their consequences, they lead to the same end. Nullification produces secession. Secession is revolution and disunion. The people of the United States agreed to form one people and one government. They neither contemplated nor enacted a law of divorce. And in determining whether we will permit a part to withdraw from the rest, we are thrown back on those original principles of human rights, about which it is vain to speculate, under our or any other system. The actual existence of the absolute right may be admitted. It does exist. It is the right of rebellion and revolution, which may be acted upon where causes justify the action. Our declaration of independence teaches this doctrine. But South Carolina has not seceded from the Union—her representatives still take part in its deliberations, and the enactment of its laws. She has only declared her ultimate purpose to secede, if her nullification be not effectual. Until that is done, she is in the Union, and the laws over her are supreme, and must be executed. She cannot be in the Union for one purpose, and out of it for another. Such an anomaly cannot be tolerated.

"When she shall attempt the final act of secession, the rest of the Union must decide for themselves and for posterity, whether her career shall not be arrested—and the decision upon that question cannot be too speedily formed, however tardy may be its promulgation or enforcement. I cannot hesitate to believe, that the principles of self defence—the hopes of freedom—every earthly interest—call upon us to refuse our assent. We must look to consequences, and contemplate results. A seceding state in the heart of the Union, becomes an independent power. She becomes so complaining of wrongs—with irritated feelings—with a view of her rights and interests which necessarily compels her to the violation of our rights—to the infraction and evasion of our laws, and to the commission of hourly injuries to our interests—injuries which can be avoided and redressed only, by a resort to those arguments which enmity and power have to urge. The certain, the inevitable consequence, will—must be—war, subjection, ruin; ruin to that fair system which is the object of patriot love—patriot pride—the hope of freedom, to the remotest recesses of the civilized world. For the blow which shall successfully efface one of the stars and stripes from the flag of our union, can only be the precursor of that convulsion which shall rend that flag in pieces, and prostrate the glorious column by which it is supported."

GREAT NULLIFICATION MEETING IN CHARLESTON.

The Charleston papers give us the proceedings of a meeting of the State Rights and Free Trade Party, which met at the circus on Monday evening, the 21st. Lt. Gov. Pinckney presided, and A. H. Brown acted as secretary—about two or three thousand persons are said to have been present. Gen. Hamilton, Mr. Preston, and Judge Colcock respectively addressed the meeting.

The resolutions proposed were seconded by General Hamilton. He approved decidedly of the resolution recommending that we should avoid all conflict with the federal authorities, while the bill modifying the tariff was yet before Congress. We owed this, he said, to our friends out of the state. We could pause with honor. His conduct would be guided by the tone of the resolution proposed. He had himself made an importation; having made a shipment of rice to the Havanna, and ordered a return cargo of sugar. He would allow his importation to go into the custom house stores and wait events. He would not produce an unnecessary collision, but, if our hopes of a satisfactory adjustment of the question were disappointed, he knew that his fellow citizens *would go even to the death with him for his sugar.* (He was interrupted by a unanimous burst of accord.) The last message of the President made it easy to forbear for the present, even with the most fastidious sense of honor. We are armed, and in the trenches for the support of liberty, and we coolly and fearlessly await the blow."

The following are the resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That although we have felt it to be a sacred duty to manifest these determinations and to express these sentiments, we have nevertheless seen with lively satisfaction not only the indications of a beneficial modification of the tariff, but the expression of sentiments in both branches of congress as well as in other quarters, auspicious to the peace and harmony of the Union, and that these indications shall be met by corresponding dispositions on our part—it is hereby declared that it is the sense of this meeting that pending the process of the measures here alluded to, all occasion of collision between the Federal and State authorities should be sedulously avoided on both sides, in the hope that the painful controversy in which South Carolina is now engaged, may be thereby satisfactorily adjusted, and the Union of these states be established on a sure foundation.

Resolved, Should these expectations, which we sincerely and patriotically cherish, be disappointed, and the state be left no other resource but in a firm reliance on her own sovereignty, we mutually pledge ourselves to each other and our country, to sustain the ordinance of her convention, the laws made in consequence thereof, and our constituted authorities, be the hazards what they may. And in order that our citizens may be shielded from the payment of the protecting duties imposed by the acts of Congress, pronounced by the convention of the people of South Carolina, unconstitutional, null and void, the chairman of this meeting is hereby requested and authorised, to nominate and associate with himself three commissioners, to open correspondence with the citizens of the different districts and parishes in this state, for the purpose of organizing and forming a Free Trade Importing Company, in order that if practicable, the whole of the articles of foreign merchandise consumed by the people of this state, may hereafter be imported, free from the odious and unconstitutional tribute which we have hitherto paid.

Resolved, That while this meeting sees with satisfaction from the President's recent message to congress, that he now acknowledges, that under the existing laws and constitution of the United States he has no right to resort to *military force*, for the purpose of coercing the state, and of enforcing within her limits, those acts which have been pronounced by the convention to be "unconstitutional, void and no law." Yet we cannot avoid the expression of our regret at the reiteration by the President, of the imputation upon our citizens and constituted authorities of a design to levy war, or commit some act of

outrage against the United States, when all our measures as well as our public declarations, have manifested a determination not to resort to force, except the same should become absolutely necessary in self-defence, to repel invasion, or to maintain within our own limits, the authorities, rights and liberties, appertaining to the people of South Carolina, as a sovereign state.

Resolved, That we should regard the conferring by Congress upon the President, of the extraordinary powers demanded in his recent message, as a gross and palpable violation of the constitution of the United States, as investing the chief magistrate of this confederacy with dictatorial powers, and giving to the executive to a certain extent, an absolute control over the lives, liberties and property of the people.

Resolved, That the proposition made by the President to supercede the jurisdiction of the courts of this state, over our own citizens in cases arising under her ordinance and laws, and giving to the federal courts an absolute control over the judicial tribunals of the state, would, if carried into effect, be utterly subversive not only of the rights of the states, but of every principle of civil and political liberty, and if submitted to, would establish amongst us a foreign judicature having cognizance of our own state laws, and giving judgment in cases arising between our own citizens, contrary to the whole form and structure of our government, and in manifest violation of the constitution, both of the state and of the United States.

Resolved, That while we cannot submit to the imputation of having acted rashly or unwarrantably in adopting measures of defence in reference to a system against which South Carolina has been in vain protesting *for upwards of ten years*, we deem it proper once more solemnly and publicly to disclaim all the objects which have been imputed to us, save only that of relieving ourselves from the operation of a system which we believe (in the strong language *once held* by our political opponents themselves) to be "utterly unconstitutional, grossly unequal and oppressive, and such an abuse of power as is incompatible with the principles of free government, and the great ends of civil society," and which we *still believe* must if persevered in, reduce this fertile state to poverty and utter desolation, and her citizens to the condition of colonial vassalage.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

New York, January 30.

The citadel of Antwerp has fallen! On the evening of Sunday, the 23d ult. it capitulated, and the garrison marched from amidst its ruins on the following day to the glacis, and laid down their arms. How ineffectual and hopeless longer defence would have been, may be judged from the annexed account of the condition of the works:

"The deplorable condition in which Major de la Fontaine found the citadel, beggars all description. Not a house was left that could shelter the garrison; the ammunition and provisions were either destroyed, burnt, or blown up, and only sufficient food was left for one day's rations. The casemates, or vaulted passages, were all knocked down; and Chasse himself was seated in a vault at a table, with every thing around him destroyed by the bombs. The garrison bore their misfortunes with great bravery and devotedness, and until Friday night not a murmer escaped their lips. On that night a deputation of the garrison waited on Chasse, and urged him to make a desperate sortie; and either to succeed in spiking the guns of the besiegers, or fall in the attempt. They complained that the fire of the enemy prevented them from standing to their guns, and that they preferred risking their lives in the field of battle to being murdered by bombs, coming from an enemy out of their sight, and against whom they could take no sure aim. Chasse felt the force of this remonstrance, (termed a mutiny by the French and Belgigians,) and from that moment he seriously thought of a capitulation. To attempt a sortie he knew was worse than madness—to continue to depend on the citadel, in its dilapidated state, was impossible—and, having proved to the world the bravery of his men, and satisfied the honor of his country, he considered it no degradation to succomb to superior force.

The first interview the French Parlementary had with Chasse, he was introduced with his eyes covered. The veteran, the instant he saw him, ordered the bandage to be removed: "We have no more secrets," said he, "admire the glorious work of your bombs—tell Marshal Gerard the exact situation of the citadel."

On the other hand, the French attack has been obviously conducted with consummate skill, and the object being effected with what—(notwithstanding the lamentations of the cockney letter-writers for the London press, about the inglorious preference of showering bombs and springing mines, to "gallantly mounting the breach")—must be deemed a praiseworthy regard for human life.

We do not perceive that the surrender of the citadel—even though that of the forts Lillo and Liefkenshock, below the city, and which command the navigation of the Scheldt, be included therein—will advance the settlement of the question between Holland and Belgium. That must still be a subject of protocols, and possibly, when the spring opens and the season is more favorable for the movement of armies, of general war.

The free navigation of the Scheldt—the apportionment of the public debt—the use by Belgium of the interior waters of Holland—the partition of Limburg and Luxemburg—all these points are as much unsettled, however strictly laid down and decreed by the London protocols—as though the citadel had never been assailed.

From Oporto the accounts come down to the 15th inclusive. From these statements, which reach us through the English tory papers, the situation of Don Pedro and his followers is apparently hopeless. Without money or provisions, hemmed in on all sides, and exposed to the cannonading of the batteries constructed by Don Miguel, his men dissatisfied and threatening to throw down their arms, the ex-emperor of the Brazils seems to have no course left but to sue for permission to escape. At the same time a circumstance is mentioned, which, if founded in fact, would lead to the supposition that some negotiation is pending between the brothers.

The following is from the Antwerp paper, the Journal du Commerce:—When the news of the capitulation was known, general joy prevailed in Antwerp—People meet and congratulate each other without distinction of rank or party. The Dutch saved nothing from the Citadel or its neighbourhood.—Early in the evening the gun-boat No. 8, which it is said has on board things of value, as well as important documents, was obliged to surrender to the French garrison at Fort Phillippe.

Towards 9 o'clock, the Dutch set fire to six other gun-boats, moored under the Citadel; they all became a prey to the flames; five others were also sunk by them; during the night the steam boat Chasse was also blown up.

The citadel offers a picture of extreme desolation—no building remains entire—all are totally destroyed or crippled by the projectiles of the besiegers—not a foot of ground but is ploughed up by the balls and shells. One important building was destroyed, with all its contents. It would appear that this loss determined the besiged to capitulate. It is clear they held out to the last extremity.

Other accounts say, the loss of the French was computed at from 16 000 to 18 000 men. The citadel was taken possession of on the 25th. The loss of the Dutch was not known. Ten thousand bombs were thrown by the French engineers into the citadel, which destroyed all the provisions and water of the besieged. General Chasse defended the citadel for two days after the destruction of his provisions and water.

It is further stated, that the impression prevailed that a general war would be the inevitable consequence. It was supposed that the Dutch would be assisted by the Russians, Prussians, and Austrians. Indeed it was reported that a Russian army of 100,000 men were on their march for the frontiers of Belgium and Holland.

Rockville, Maryland, January 22.

Remarkable Facts.—John Purdum, of this county, died on the 16th January, 1827, aged 88. Keziah, his widow, died on the 28th December, 1832, aged 90 years, 5 months and 3 days. They had eleven children—5 sons and six daughters. There was no death in the family after their marriage for sixty five years!—ten of the children are now living. Mr. Pundum lived to see the fourth generation of her descendants. The number of children, grand children, great grand children, and great great grand children amounted to between four and five hundred persons, at the death of the said widow.

A violent eruption of Mount Ætna took place on the 17th and 18th of November, which destroyed Bronte, a town situated nine leagues from Catania, and which contained a population of ten thousand persons.

HILLSBOROUGH,

Friday, February 8.

At an election held in this town on Saturday last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz.

John Scott, esq. *Magistrate of Police.*

Dr. James S. Smith, John U. Kirkland, William H. Phillips, Hugh Waddell, William Nelson, George M. Johnston, Samuel Child, *Commissioners.*

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The following arrangement of the circuits of the Judges have been made for the present year, viz.

	Spring.	Fall.
Edenton,	Judge Norwood.	Judge Seawell.
Newbern,	Donnell.	Settle.
Raleigh,	Strange.	Martin.
Hillsborough,	Settle.	Donnell.
Wilmington,	Martin.	Strange.
Morganton,	Seawell.	Norwood.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, intense interest is excited by the debate upon the bill reported by the judiciary committee, making further provisions for the collection of the duties on imports. The debate was opened by Mr. Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, in support of the bill, and in explanation of the views of the committee who reported it He was followed by Mr. Bibb of Kentucky, in opposition to the bill.

The House of Representatives continues to be principally occupied with the consideration of the tariff bill. Among the speakers on the subject, is W. B. Shepperd of this state, in opposition to the bill. He addressed the committee at considerable length, but as his speech has not yet been published we do not know the principles upon which his opposition was founded. Several amendments have been been made to the bill in committee of the whole, but doubts of its final passage seem to gather strength as the end of the session approaches

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The resolutions relative to the difficulties between the general government and South Carolina, which have for some time been before the legislature of Virginia, have passed that body, with some slight amendments. Benjamin Watkins Liegh, esq has been appointed a commissioner to proceed with the resolutions to South Carolina, and to request of that state a suspension for a time of the execution of her ordinance Mr. Leigh forthwith proceeded on his mission.

Fire in Concord.—We learn that three or four houses in Concord on last Tuesday, were burnt down. The fire began in the store house of Mr. Ward, and burnt up every thing in it, except one trunk. His loss is very severe, having just received a fresh supply. We learn, from report, that D. Storke, and Mr. Spears lost considerably. Mr. Storke owned most of the houses that were burnt. We have not heard how the fire occurred. *Carolina Watchman.*

Fatal Accident.—On the 11th instant, as the Reverend Hardy Cobb was returning from Halifax to his residence in that vicinity, his horse took fright, ran his gig against a tree, broke it in pieces, and threw him with such violence against the frozen ground, that he was deprived of sensibility; medical assistance was rendered him on the spot. He was carried to the house of Mr. Samuel Calvert, where every attention was paid him; but human skill and the assiduity of friends could not restore him. He remained in a state of insensibility until four o'clock next morning, when he expired, having survived the injury but 11 hours.

Mr. Cobb was about 55 years of age. He had been for many years a minister in the Baptist Church—had filled many public offices in the county with ability and integrity. In his death, his family has sustained an irreparable lose, and society is deprived of a highly useful and valuable member. *Halifax Advocate.*

Randolph Macon College.—The Rev. Stephen Olin, professor of belles lettres in the university of Georgia, has accepted the presidency of Randolph Macon College, and will, sometime in the spring or early in the summer, enter upon the duties of the office.

The Norfolk Beacon says, we have received a letter from a gentleman in Charleston, dated the 22d January, from which we make the following extract:

"Last evening there was a great meeting of the Nullifiers at the circus in this city. There were about 2000 persons present, and they were addressed in long and violent speeches by Mr. Preston, Mr. Turnbull, and Gen. Hamilton, abusing the President, and speaking in very harsh terms of the military and naval force assembled here. They have, however, come to the determination "not to carry their ordinance into effect until after the adjournment of Congress." The arrival of the Natchez and Experiment here was hailed with much delight by the Union party, and has had no doubt great effect on the nullifiers. They appear to be much pleased with the *President's last message*, and give that as a reason for suspending the operations of the ordinance beyond the period contemplated.

From the Columbia Hive.

EVIDENCES OF REACTION.

In the large Union meeting at Yorkville an ample pledge was given of a reaction in that district. We now subjoin the most decided proof that the same redeeming spirit is abroad in Abbeville. At a late election for Sheriff, Major Neely, the [illegible] candidate, lost his election on [illegible] votes; this must be regarded as a loosing majority when the Union ticket was lost at the October polls by a majority of 750 votes.

And notwithstanding the strenuous efforts making by the nullifiers to swell their ranks with volunteers, we learn their success so far appears extremely partial. In the neighbourhood of Senator Black, which is regarded as one of the hot beds of nullification, out of a company of 90 only 22 could be induced to volunteer. At another meeting in the fork of Savanna and Rockey rivers, the Star Spangled Banner was raised, and 200 effective men rallied under its folds, who have sworn an eternal hatred to the disorganizing ordinance of the blue cockade gentry, and the laws made to carry it into effect, and whose motto is "Union or death."

At a muster in Mr. Patton's neighbourhood, the attention of the company was called to a written address from Colonel Hearst, directed to the Captain of the company, with a particular request that it should be read. It was read, and proved but a repetition of the arguments that nullification is the rightful remedy, and closed with a call for volunteers. —After the address was concluded, the following resolution was offered:

"*Resolved*, That we view with indignation the sentiments contained in this address, as well as every thing else that is calculated to alienate the affections of the people from the Union. The United States of America is our country—its flag is our flag, and our motto one and indissoluble." The resolution was carried *unanimously*, ordered to be endorced on the address and sent back to the Colonel.

Other meetings are organizing themselves into companies to sustain the holy cause.

We understand that letters have been received from Charleston, stating that the present times are bringing on a diminution of the trade of the city. Two vessels had arrived there with flour, but they had been advised not to land their cargoes, as it was not considered altogether safe to do so. *Richmond Compiler.*

Munitions of War.—We understand that ten or twelve eighteen pounders, with upwards of two thousand stand of arms, and other warlike appurtenances for the use of the state, arrived here on Saturday, in the brig Jones, from New York.

Charleston Courier.

The Crisis.—If a stranger were to read the speculations of our journalists and the impassioned harangues of our public orators, he would come to the conclusion that our nation was in a *crisis*—an awful *crisis*—for that is the loud cry. There is no truth in it. The nation was never more prosperous and happy—Carolina and all. It is not the *nation* that is in a *crisis*—only some aspiring politicians.—Mr. Calhoun, it is true, is in a *crisis;* so is Gov. Hayne in a *crisis*—but as for our country and its constitution, and our liberty, they never stood stronger. *Salem Gaz.*

Secession.—A cooper in N. York, in speaking of the right of secession, said, 'that a state had no more right to secede from the union, than a *stave* had to secede from a *cask*.'

During the debate on South Carolina affairs in the Senate on Monday, one of the thirteen gilt stars which support the festoons around the chamber, dropped out, nor could it be replaced during the day. This, in "Roman times," would have been considered ominous.

Alexandria Gazette.

It is said that Judge Wayne has drawn the great gold mine in the Georgia land lottery.

Great Race.—The great match race for $10,000 a side, between Col. Singleton's Little Venus, of South-Carolina, and Col. Johnson's Bonnets o' Blue, of Virginia, was run at Columbia on Thursday last, and won by the former at one heat, the latter being too much exhausted to run a second heat.

Charleston Bank Robbery.—The remainder of the money stolen from the Bank of South Carolina, being 43,000 dollars, has been recovered, Barton, the robber, divulged the secret hiding place. It appears, he had concealed this sum in the wall of his shop. The whole amount stolen from the bank ($156,000) has now been recovered, with the exception of 22 dollars.

Seventy-two miles of the Charleston rail-road has been completed, and now used for the transportation of merchandize.

A vessel was seen enveloped in flames by Capt. Johnson, of the schr. Olive, of Portland, on the 11th ult. in lat. 36, long. 75. She appeared to be of a large size, and it is believed the crew must have perished, as from the state of the weather it was impossible to save themselves in the boats.

It having been asserted that "colored men are freemen and voters in New York," the New York Commercial Advertiser says:—not unless they are freeholders to the clear amount of two hundred and fifty dollars. All other two legged featherless animals, however, can vote in this state, whether they have ever seen a sixpence or not.

DIED,

At his residence in Warrenton, on Tuesday, the 19th ult. the Hon John Hall, for many years one of the Judges of the Circuit Court, and, since its organization, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Judge Hall was a native of Virginia, but for the last forty years had been a resident of Warrenton.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

THE members of the several Temperance Societies in this county, and all others disposed to promote the cause of Temperance, are requested to meet at the Presbyterian Church, on the evening of Tuesday the 26th inst, at early candle light.

February 7. 59—

NEW BANK.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Proclamation of his Excellency the Governor, under the act of the General Assembly passed at the late session, entitled, 'an act to establish the Bank of North Carolina,' to open books of subscription for stock in said bank, hereby give notice that a book has been opened at the store of William F. Strudwick & Co., where subscriptions will be received for sixty days from this date.

James S. Smith,
Frederick Nash,
Alfred Moore,
James Webb,
Wm. A. Graham.

February 6. 59—

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to Faddis & Ward, are requested to call on the subscriber, who alone is authorized to settle the accounts up to the first of January, 1833.

Thos. Jeff. Faddis.

February 5th. 59—4w

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle with him, as he has determined to remove from the state.

Thos. Jeff. Faddis.

February 5. 59—4w

NOTICE.

THE HOUSE & LOT occupied by Jacob P. Womack, is for sale, possession given at any time.

Thos. Jeff. Faddis.

February 5 59—4w

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for authentic information of the person or persons who broke into my stable on the night of the 6th of February, if a white man, and Five Dollars if a negro, so that he may receive justice.

John Allen.

February 7th. 59—

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A neat weekly paper in quarto form, edited by Gideon B. Smith, is published in Baltimore, Md. by I. Irvine Hitchcock, at $5 per annum.

Contents of No. 47. Vol. 14.

Editorial; Culture of Barley—Exhibition of Sheep—Letter from P. White, U. S. Navy Agent in the Pacific, enclosing some seed of the Tree Cotton of Peru—On the Culture of Silk—Treatise on the Culture of Yellow Tobacco; containing every necessary information respecting the whole process of Raising, Curing, and Conditioning of that article, in the state of Ohio; By Joseph H. Ijams, Tobacco Merchant of West Rushville, Ohio; Of Soil, Preparations and Culture, Worming Tobacco, Topping, Housing, Firing, &c.—On Rotation in Rice Lands—Utility of Frequent Ploughing—Principles of Vegetable Physiology—Buffalo Berry—Pruning Orchards—Letter on the Parkinson Breed of Hogs, account of several other Breeds, and on the Improvement of the Breeds of that Animal—Feeding Cattle, Preparation of the Food, Proper Manner of Feeding—On Proper Attention to Fences—Prices Current of Country Produce in the New York and Baltimore Markets—Advertisements.

Those who wish to see the American Farmer, with a view to subscribing for it, may address the publisher by mail, (free of postage,) who will send a specimen of the work containing terms, &c. for examination. All postmasters are agents for the work.

From the Vermont Chronicle.

THE LIFE BOAT.

There is a darkness on the earth,
  And the winds are warring loud,
And the foam is dancing on the surf,
  And the lightning splits the cloud
And I see, by its moment gleam,
  The waves as they lash the shore;
And I hear the daring sea-bird's scream,
  And the thunder's deafening roar.

There's a ship on the heaving wave;
  There's a flash of the signal gun—
O sign of fear!—Now, now for the brave,
  And a noble action done!
A boat from a dusky shore
  Goes on to the rescue now;
The arm is nerv'd to the trusty oar,
  And it nears the laboring prow.

There is hope for the fainting heart,
  And there is the grateful tear;
And Death doth again put up his dart,
  As the "life boat" draweth near.
* * * * *
And, Mortal, on life's sea,
  By its storms and billows driven,
There's a Life Boat sent to rescue thee,
  And bear the safe to Heaven!

Harp of the Glen.

From the New England Magazine for January.

THE NEW YEAR.

In that "grave" town, that lies south of this city, where the same clam-banks are washed by the same waters as they were two hundred years ago, there dwelt not long since, a prim, formal squire, having a negro servant, who, though he dwelt in Dorcester, was called by the name of Boston. It was the custom of Boston, every new year's day, to come into his master's presence, and with many cringes and bows, wish him a happy new year, and to receive a small donative as a reward for his disinterested good will. One pleasant morning on the first of January, he came into the parlor with his usual shrugs—"I wish you a happy new year, Sir—a happy new year." "Thankee, Boston, thankee kindly," said the squire. But there was no donative. Boston still remained, bowing—"Wish you happy new year, sir, a very happy new-year." "Thankee, Boston, thankee." The black man began to look rather dashed. He paused, grinned, hesitated; and finally went slowly out of the room, shrugging his shoulders and saying, in an under tane, "Thankee starve a cat, Sir."

On this day of annual benevolence and universal good wishes, we are afraid, as we tender our friends the compliments of the season, we shall subject ourselves to the suspicion of uttering merely those idle professions, which, according to the Ethiopian's philosophy, are enough to emaciate, for want of sustenance, one of the feline species. No one can be more sensible than ourselves of the vanity of profession when it is separated from performance. We think, with the African philosopher, that it not only may leave a man to perish in neglect and hopeless poverty, but it has an actual tendency to accelerate the evil. For, let a man be starving for the want of food; let him be in the condition of the negro's cat; and let one of his sentimental friends come to him with a mouth as full of professions as his hand is empty of relief—would it not make him still more hungry, and actually accelerate the work of starvation? "My dear friend," he says, "I am sorry for you; I am sorry to see you so emacinated. I wish you had a good pork-tub in your cellar; I wish you might see a good roast turkey smoking on your table," &c. What is all this, but bringing to his remembrance blessings beyond his reach, and helping to famish him beyond the celerity of nature? The negro might have said that Thankee *leaves* the cat to starve: but he was a philosopher, and has expressed himself with more energy: it STARVES the cat.

We wish our readers most cordially a happy new year. No man shall say that this is not a good profession. But we shall take a step farther; we shall undertake to teach them how to make it so. On this point we have made some great discoveries.

I. In the first place, then, we do, by virtue of our high prerogative, as editors of a moral magazine, advise all our friends to call in all their creditors and pay their debts before the first of January passes away. This, we are aware, is easier said than done. But it is good advice; and we shall tender no wishes of happiness to the man who refuses to take it, knowing that such wishes must be utterly in vain—Philosophers may dispute about the *chief good;* and poets may sing of cottages, and mountains, and peaceful vales; but our definition of a happy man is very brief—it is a man *out of debt.* The man that is haunted by a dun, is in a worse condition than he who is haunted by a ghost;—because the one reminds you only of your guilt, and the other, of what is much worse, your misfortunes; and all men of spirit, we take it, regard a misfortune as worse than a crime. Besides, it is possible to lay a ghost, (though here we speak from hearsay, never having had the privilege to see one ourselves,) but none of th[illegible] of legerdemain, none of the av[illegible]ts! of tragedy, can conjure a dun into the Red Sea. He follows you [illegible] shadow, and what is very un[illegible]able, preaches his doctrines most importunately to you, when you are least likely to profit by them.—Think, gentle reader, then, of the dun, that

  Horrible monster,
Hated of gods and men—

and prevent his importunity by paying your debts.

Does any ask, *how* this is to be done? 'Tis perfectly feasible—as Shakespear says, "it is as easy as lying." Many people seem to think that getting out of debt is as hard as it would be to break out of the state prison, or for an honest man to get an office; but we hold no such doctrines; and we are astonished that many worthy citizens, freemen by birth, can go through life, crouching and cringing, promising to-day and breaking the promise to-morrow, threatened here and pushed there; when the adoption of one simple rule might deliver them from their bondage, and vindicate their rights to the glorious liberty of Americans, purchased by the blood of Warren, and the struggle of Bunker Hill. Indeed, we grow eloquent on this theme. And now attend, ye knights of the shabby coat and the undarned stocking; ye shiverers and shakers; ye promise-makers and promise-breakers; ye poor victims of lawyer's letters and catch-pole claws; attend, while we sing the art of paying debts. It is not found in the folios of law, or in the learned pages of Coke upon Littleton. It lies wrapped up in one little maxim, which we had from a respectable grandmother, whose green baize gown and horn spectacles were at once an ornament and a proof of the doctrine she taught—"*Before you spend a copper, earn a copper.*" Blessed maxim! And blessed be the memory of her whose eloquence taught, and whose example enforced it.

Give ear, my children, to my law,
  Which you have dearly bought;
Lay up my words within your mind,
  And print them in your thought.

New England Primer.

N. B. Nothing that is above said, must be supposed to apply to those great bankrupts, who make their fortunes by becoming *unable* to pay their debts. We wish them more than a happy new year; we wish them *transported.*

II. In the second place, we advise all substantial squires, fat aldermen, gentlemen boarders in the city and out, to eat less this year in about the proportion of—to speak algebraically and learnedly—one minus three-fourths. We have found, from deep and careful investigation, that human happiness does not consist in eating and drinking; or, if this seems too strong, (as no doubt it will to many of the practical philosophers of the present day,) we do hold it to be sound philosophy that a man may eat and drink too much. True, it must be granted, the opposite system may last for a while. When one enters a boarding-house and sees a fine table, spread with a smoking plumb pudding, and brown roasted turkey; excellent oyster-sauce, the cranberry jelly, the pickles, and the warm bread streaming fresh from the oven, one is inclined to say, "A fig for Hitchcock and his dyspeptic books; let us eat and drink, though to-morrow we die." But then the blue devils will come. No man ever despised them long with impunity. Such awful imaginings; such black suns; every chest looks like a coffin; and the laugh of your best friend seems like the grin of a spectre. O, the horrors of too full a belly! It has been the source of half the querulous eloquence that has resounded through the world. Dr. Johnson wrote his Rasselas to prove that man must be miserable. We have heard many people say, "Poor man! we wish he could have been more fostered by patronage, and could have taken less discouraging views of human life." Our reply has always been—"Poor man! he ought to have eaten smaller dinners." If any one wishes, however, to write maudlin poetry, or a pathetic novel, he has our free permission to feast for three months at a full table.

N. B. If any one is in the habit of keeping a brandy bottle in his closet, he is advised forthwith to break it.

Some in the ditch spoiled are; yea, can
  Lie tumbling in the mire;
Some, though they shun the frying pan,
  Do leap into the fire.

Pilgrim's Progress, Pt. 2.

III. In the third place, we advise all our readers and friends, in whatever condition, and of whatever degree, immediately to assume a *contented mind.* Here we might talk learnedly, and quote a host of authors from Aristotle down to the last Review, all proving that a discontented man is not so happy as he might be. We have not the least doubt that Seneca, or some one of equal authority, has somewhere said, that a contented mind is a continual feast. You must consider your own country as the happiest nation on earth; your own wife as the handsomest waman in the world; your own home a sort of paradise, and your children as prodigies. You must learn the happy art of turning your own geese into swans. We have always considered Deacon Gulliver as one of the happiest men we ever knew. He confidently pronounces the last sermon he has heard as the best he ever did hear.

Have care, however, if you wish to preserve your mental tranquility, how you meddle with politics. Our public affairs are in rather a turbulent state; and if they are not absolutely suffering for your counsels, you had better leave them to men who, with the strictest propriety we hope, may be said to be men *fit for business.* If you are *fit for business,* we shall not think of wishing you a happy new year.

IV. Lastly, we advise all our friends to secure, as soon as possible, and by the most effectual means in their power, that rarest of all jewels, a *clear conscience.* We are aware that it has been long out of market, and almost out of date. But we can assure our readers, it is one of the elements of human happiness. We have looked on the world more than *four times seven years,* and seen mankind in various conditions; in youth and age, in honour and meanness, in wealth and poverty; and we can safely affirm, with the author of Junius, that we never knew a scoundrel that was happy. In a word, for a man to enjoy himself, he must have no conscience, or a good one. Now, the first part of this alternative costs a man so much shuffling and higgling; he must twist and turn, and cork and prog so much, that the cheapest way is, even on the principles of Dr. Caldwell's *True Epicurism,* to keep a pure conscience, rather than to struggle to have none.

We are brought to a period, when we are irresistibly reminded to look forward, and ask what joys and sorrows, what struggles and conflicts are necessary for us, in that future ocean which we are destined to cross. There is much, in the circumstances of our country, to make a thoughtful man serious. The clouds gather on the mountains, and how soon they are to burst in whirlwinds and thunders, and deluge us in tempests and rain, no human sagacity can foretell. Were we prone to brood over the dark pictures of the world's fate; were we fond of that querulous eloquence which sometimes comes (as we have already remarked) from too full a table; we might launch into strains which might drive some sensitive readers to the opiate or the halter.

What is to become of our country? What will congress do at the present session? What will be the result of the troubles at the south? Will that restive hussey—one of the most indomitable of the twenty-four daughters of republican liberty—elope from the family, because her great father would marry her to Count Tariff? and will she run away with those foolish seducers, who have filled her head with vain notions of her beauty and importance? What are the events and what are the secrets favourable or unfavourable to the happiness of man, which this coming year is to develope? Truly, we do not know; nor are we very anxious to inquire. Old Time tells his secrets full fast enough for our tranquility. But there is one doctrine so beautiful and so tranquilizing, that we wish all our readers to believe it, if they possibly can. It is, that after all the checks to human felicity, there is a progress in human affairs towards social and civil happiness. The progress of man towards the great ultimate point of his elevation, is like the way of a ship, amid the headlands of the cape, when she is beating up the bay, with the wind a little bearing over her fore quarter. She is obliged alternately to make a long tack in the offing; but nevertheless, she regains her ground on the other course; and her advancement is, on the whole, to the harbor of repose. This is certainly a very comfortable creed. If you cannot reconcile the belief in the existing state of things, and the perfectability of man with present appearances; if you see vice and dissipation breaking in; anarchy and radicalism raving; knaves seeking office, and fools supporting them; you must suppose the ship is on the long tack; if she should not miss stays, she will recover herself when she takes the next turn. Whatever way she points her bowsprit, she is aiming for the harbor, and will finally gain it.

But after all, let every man seek his best happiness by his own fireside. In that peaceful abode the goddess erects her altar, and is always at command. Perhaps, during the last year, you have had your sorrows; perhaps, like many other mortals, you have been called, in the sadness of your soul, to eat the bitter bread of disappointment. Perhaps one man would not invite you to his wedding, or another refused to return your salutation; perhaps you fondly expected to be captain of the militia company, and was disappointed. They would *not* choose you representative, or they *would* choose you hog-reeve; and you were left to drop in secret the tear of mortified ambition. You could tell no man of your trouble; for these are incommunicable sorrows. Well, friend, the only remedy for such unutterable anguish is—to spend your evenings oftener at home, and leave the ungrateful public to its own delusions.

Heaven and earth can witness,
If Rome must fall, that you are innocent.

From the Baltimore Visitor.

A YANKEE TRICK.

There has been a good deal of talk in this city, as well as north and east of us, concerning the marriage of a Miss Phelps with two gentlemen, Mr. Roswell M. Field, of Fayette, and Mr. Clark, of Boston. It appears these two marriages, in which but three were concerned, were announced simultaneously in the Boston and Windsor papers, and rumor of course began to conjecture. The "Traveller and Times" of N. York, throws some light upon the mystery. It seems that Miss P. possessed an ample fortune, besides every other charm that could make a young lady lovely in the eyes of a suitor. She was betrothed to Mr. C. with the consent of all parties—he being a gentleman of medium circumstances, and a merchant of Boston. In the mean time in steps *Auld Robin Grey,* in the form of Mr. F. a rich gentleman from the south, rather advanced in years, but having an ample store of the ready. The parents were charmed with the glitter of gold, and, of course, used all their endeavors to break the lady's engagement with Mr. C.; but she, true to her first love, resisted all their efforts, wrote to her lover concerning her situation, and planned an elopement ere the dreadful day of her union with Mr. F. should arrive. The sordid parents, suspecting, by the cheerfulness of their victim, that all things were not right, ordered the marriage rights one day earlier than anticipated at first. The poor girl was consequently hurried to the altar more like a statue than any thing else, and the ceremony was performed. The Boston lover in the mean while had not been idle; he stationed a relay of horses on the road, and arrived in Putney just in time to be too late—the rites had just been consummated. Not in the least disheartened, he put his wits to work, and soon found out that the bans had not been published, and Miss P. was not a wife in the eyes of the law. He consequently stole an interview with her, and had an explanation of affairs. The "hour for retiring" had arrived, and the groom began to be in figits about his bride; she was sent for, but could no where be found, and so poor Piigarlick was left to make the best of it. Chase was instantly made; but the lovers were too fleet for their pursuers. They reached Boston, and were lawfully wedded. Thus the mystery is explained.

An Irishman named Levingstone, a soldier of Warren's Brigade, was suddenly stopped by a party during a dark night, a horseman's pistol presented to his breast, and asked to which side he belonged. The supposition that it might be a British party rendered his situation extremely critical. He replied, I think it would be more in the way of civility just to drop a hint which side you are pleased to favor. No, Testiny, says the first speaker, declare your sentiment or die. Then by Ja—s I will not die with a lie in my mouth; American to extremity, do your worst and be d—d to you, you spalpeen. The officer replied, we are friends, and I rejoice to meet with a man so faithful to the cause of his country.

Questions.—"Surely," exclaimed a native of the Emerald Isle, to a person bothering him with inquiries, "I wish you would be after asking me something else besides questions."

Waste cannot be accurately told, though we are sensible how destructive it is. Economy on the one hand, by which a small sum is made to maintain a man genteelly; and waste on the other, by which, on the same income, another man lives shabbily, cannot be defined. It is a very nice thing; as one man wears his coat out much sooner than another, we cannot tell how.

Johnson.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

SIMULTANEOUS meetings of Temperance Societies and friends of temperance in every city, town and village in our country, have been invited on the 26th day of February, 1833; and it is earnestly hoped, that they may be universally extended; that Temperance Societies may be formed in all places in which there are none, and all existing societies be as much as possible enlarged.

J. Edwards,
Cor. Sec. American Temp. Soc.

Andover, Jan. 10.

We will thank the editors in this state to give the above a few insertions.

WILLIAM PECK,
Sec. State Temp. Soc. N. C.

58--

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having determined to leave this country, wishes all indebted to him to make payment on or before February court, or they may expect to be called on by an officer.

John Lockhart.

January 28. 58—3w

PROPOSALS

For publishing at Chapel Hill, the Village of the University of North Carolina,

A WEEKLY NEW PAPER, TO BE CALLED

THE HARBINGER.

To be published by I. C. PATRIDGE, nnder the special supervision of the Professors of the University.

PROSPECTUS.

THE plan has been already communicated to a number of gentlemen in different parts of the state, and the publisher has been encouraged to the prosecution of it, by letters, not of approbation only, but of urgency. Some of the principal objects will be, to diffuse literary information with correct taste; to press the importance of popular and academic education, and explain their best methods; discreetly, but with an independent freedom of stricture, to discuss subjects on which it is important to enlighten the public mind; to publish events and circumstances occurring among ourselves, that deserve notice; to exhibit science in popular forms that will solicit curiosity, and be generally intelligible; to promote the cause of Internal Improvement; and to give a competent portion of the political and religious intelligence of the time, with a studious exclusion of all that is of a party character.

If we have not misapprehended public sentiment, an opinion has long existed, at least in many parts of our state, that a publication of this nature was properly to be expected from the site of its university, the express purpose of which is to cultivate and diffuse valuable and practical knowledge, as it is already treasured up, and is constantly increasing with the progress of time.

It is a common complaint with the publishers of periodical works, that punctuality in remittance is less apt to be consulted in this than in most other species of business. The one now proposed, will be wholly without profit to any one, except the necessary remuneration to the publisher, and to those he shall employ for the mechanical execution of the work. A periodical paper in all its movements must by the very terms run against time, and every experienced and reflecting man knows the truth expressed by Doctor Johnson, that he who enters the lists with time for his antagonist, must toil with diligence not to find himself beaten. Every one who favours the Harbinger with his patronage, we hope will do it with presence of mind to the importance of fidelity in his remittance. On this the establishment must depend for its support.

The publisher would not enlarge on the qualities of the proposed periodical, even to excite in the bosoms of his fellow citizens a disposition to give it countenance and support, lest while consulting that object, he might seem to expose himself to the charge of making vain promises, or raise expectations too high to be fulfilled. But that a paper of such a character as has perhaps been already imaged in the mind of his readers, is desirable in our state, he cannot but think few will deny.

It is now to be determined after this explanation, whether the proposed publication shall be patronized by a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant its commencement. It is requested of those gentlemen to whom this prospectus is sent, and of others who may be disposed to promote the object, that they will consent to act for us in obtaining subscribers, either themselves personally, or by some friend who may be willing to undertake the task.

CONDITIONS.

THE HARBINGER will be published weekly, on a super-royal sheet, in the quarto form, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable yearly in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS, if payment is delayed six months after the commencement of each subscription year. The publication will be commenced as soon as 600 subscribers shall be obtained.

Persons holding subscription papers will please forward the names of subscribers by the first of April next.

All letters to be addressed (post paid) to the publisher at Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

☞ Editors of newspapers throughout the United States will please give this prospectus an insertion, and consent to act as our agent in procuring subscribers.

Chapel Hill, January 26. 58—

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and despatch.